The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1862. Terms: $1,50 per year.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1862.

For the Whig.

Another Wild Man.

BARRENS, N. E. OF MARTINSBURG. September 2nd, 1862.

Mr.. Editor:— Wonders will never cease! I had been congratulating myself with the happy thought that, since I had sent a substitute, who was already serving his country, I would not be enrolled in the militia by the assessor. But no; in spite of all my arguments, he would have my name. Well, as he is a U. S. officer, I must submit; but we will see further about the matter when the commissioners hold their inquest. The law *expressly* says that a substitute may be given, and I shall claim my rights. His objections were, that I should have waited until the draft was made and then offered my man. But I am too much of a patriot to wait to be drafted.

Should any of your readers have an inclination to serve their country by capturing one of those local nuisances, I would respectfully inform them, that those two referred to by my substitute, are still at large. The one on horseback has lately been making some bold exploits, and I am beginning to think that my substitute's suspicions of him were not altogether groundless. Unlike his captured brother, this one has an extreme hankering for office,—although, he, too, is a great patriot. This is evident from the fact, that. no sooner had the orders been given for enrolling the militia, than off he starts to headquarters, for full authority to enroll his neighboring fellow Wild Men. And so energetic was he, that before day-light next morning he had the requisites. How he managed to do the thing up so soon I cannot contrive, especially since he took a roundabout course when he started. I presume, however, he did the business very soon after arriving at headquarters, as he had, no doubt, documents with him to show that he was a very popular man among his tribe of

OFFICE HUNTERS.

Official Despatches from Gen. Pope.

Severe Fight near Centreville Between McDowell and Sigel and Jackson.

1,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The following despatch from Gen. Pope has been received:

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Aug. 28—10 P. M.
To Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

As soon as I discovered that a large force of the enemy was turning our right toward Manassas, and that the division I had ordered to take post there, two days before, had not yet arrived there from Alexandria, I immediately broke up my camps at Warrenton Junction and Warrenton, and marched rapidly back in three columns.

I directed McDowell, with his own and Sigel's corps, and Reno's division, to march upon Gainesville by the Warrenton and Alexandria pike; Reno and one division of Heintzleman to march on Greenwich, and, with Porter's corps and Hooker's division, I marched back to Manassas Junction.—McDowell was ordered to interpose between the forces of the enemy, which had passed down to Manassas through Gainesville, and his main body, which was moving down from White Plains through Thoroughfare Gap. This was completely accomplished, Longstreet, who had passed through the gap, being driven back to the west side. The forces sent to Greenwich were designed to support McDowell in case he met too large a force of the enemy.

The division of Hooker, marching towards Manassas, came upon the enemy near Kettle Run, on the afternoon of the 27th, and after a sharp action routed them completely, killing and wounding 300, and capturing their camps and baggage and many stands of arms.

This morning the command pushed rapidly to Manassas Junction, which Jackson had evacuated three hours in advance. He retreated by way of Centreville, and took the turnpike towards Warrenton.

He was met when six miles west of Centreville by McDowell and Sigel.

Late this afternoon a severe fight took place, which has been terminated by the darkness.

The enemy was driven back at all points; and thus the affair rests.

Heintzleman's corps will move on him at daylight, from Centreville, and I do not see how he is to escape without heavy loss.

We have captured a thousand prisoners, many arms, and one piece of artillery.

JOHN POPE, Major General.

Terrible Battle Fought.

BRAVERY OF OUR TROOPS ON THE BULL RUN BATTLE-FIELD.

REBELS RETREATING.

OUR LOSS 8,000.

The Rebel Loss Double Ours.

Headquarters, Field of Battle, Groveton, near Gainesville, Aug. 30.
To Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

We fought a terrific battle here yesterday, with the combined forces of the enemy, which lasted with continuous fury from daylight until after dark, by which time the enemy was driven from the field, which we now occupy.

Our troops are too much exhausted to push matters yet, but I shall do it in the course of the morning as soon as Fitz John Porter's corps comes up from Manassas.

The enemy is still on our front, but they are badly used up.

We have lost not less than 8,000 men killed and wounded, and, from the appearance of the field, the enemy lost at least two to one.

He stood strictly on the defensive, and every assault was made by ourselves. Our troops behaved splendidly. The battle was fought on the identical battle-field of *Bull Run*, which fact greatly increased the enthusiasm of our men.

The news just reached me from the front that the enemy is retreating towards the mountains. I go forward at once to see.

We have made great captures, but I am not able yet to form an idea of their extent.

JOHN POPE, Major General.

The Minnesota Massacres.

[From the St. Paul Pioneer, 23rd Aug.]

We learn that Judge Marsh (brother of Capt. Marsh who was killed) has returned from the Minesota river, and states that scouts have estimated the number of whites killed at about 500. Their opinions are based on the number of bodies they discovered along the roads and trails, and on the supposed massacre of all the whites at the Agency, It is believed that all the missionaries have been killed. The civilized Indians, or those who have discarded the blanket and leggins, are said to have exceeded their savage brethren in atrocities.

Ridgley is not a fort, strictly speaking. An area of a quarter of an acre is enclosed with one or two stone, and several wooden buildings and a wooden fence, which would offer but little obstruction to a large force. The buildings which were burning when the messenger left were probably outbuildings. set on fire to prevent their being occupied by the Indians. We have no fears of Ridgley being taken.

Latest News From Ridgley

HENDERSON, Thursday, Aug. 21.

HON. ALEX. RAMSEY: I send by the bearer, David Carruthers, the following facts:

I left Fort Ridgley to day at 5 o'clock A. M., and when I left there were 2,000 Indians around the fort, and the wooden buildings were burning.

All the men, women and children at Yellow Medicine are killed except Kennedy and Garvie. To-day I found it impossible to get within the fort.

I think the Indians are still collecting Cut-Heads, Yanctonnais, and all other Sioux tribes. If they take the fort they will, in my opinion, come to Henderson, St. Peter, Traverse, &c.

Very respectfully,
A. FRENIER, Interpreter.

Despatches from Col. Sibley to Governor Ramsey.

Colonel Sibley. with three companies, arrived at Belle Plaine, after many vexatious delays on Thursday evening. He was to leave yesterday morning in teams for St. Peter, as he had a pressing call in consequence of later hostile demonstrations. He states that it is certain that no communication had been had with the fort for two days, although efforts had been made to do so. Captain Grant, who was on his way to Glencoe, had been ordered by a special messenger to join Colonel Sibley at St. Peter, that he might not run the risk of being attacked by an overwhelming force. When Colonel Sibley arrived at St. Peter he would be governed by the latest intelligence in his movements. Colonel Sibley states that Judge Flandrau had written to him from New Ulm, requesting that assistance might be sent to that place. Much complaint is made of the Austrian rifles, as they are considered almost worthless.

Cheering News.

[From the St. Paul Pioneer Aug. 24.]

Mr. Goodell, the Superintendent of farms at the Yellow Medicine, arrived in the city last night from Glencoe, and brings the welcome news that *sixty-two persons*, who were supposed to have been killed, are safe! The following are the particulars, as related to us by Mr. Goodell;

On the afternoon of Monday Mr. Goodell was informed by a true Indian friend named Am-pa-tu-to-keo-ka, (Other Day, in English,) that the people were likely to be attacked. Just at night they saw squads of Indians counceling on the hills. A half-breed was sent to talk with them, but he could learn nothing definite. He said the Indians told him they were coming down "to clean us out." Mr. Goodell and others went to work to get all the families into the warehouse, adjoining Mr. Galbraith's house. Towards night they got news that the soldiers were all killed at Red Wood, and that no help could be expected in that direction. There was only one chance of escape, and that was as one to a thousand against them.

They went down the bank and forded the river, men, women and children. On the other side, Mr. Goodell proposed to go to the fort below. "Other Day" objected, and said if Mr. Goodell insisted, he must part from them. They must go across the country to Kandiyohi Lake, and to Glencoe. They had a few carriages for the women and children, and the men walked. They kept on all night—the next night they stopped with an old Swede, whose family had run away. They went to Hutchinson, then to Glencoe, and thence to Carver. During the trip, Mrs. Galbraith and two children, and a Miss Charles, rode in a carriage, Miss Charles driving. Mr. Goodell says Miss Charles was the bravest girl he ever saw, and enlivened the party by her cheerful demeanor. In the party were forty-two women and children, and twenty men, sixty-two in all, whom Mr. Goodell knows are safe.

FORT RIDGLEY, Aug. 21, 2 P. M.

Gov. Alex. Ramsey: We can hold this place but little longer, unless reinforced. We are being attacked almost every hour, and, unless assistance is rendered, we can not hold out much longer. Our little band is becoming exhausted and decimated. We had hoped to be reinforced today, but as yet can hear of none coming.

T. J. SHEEHAN,
Co. C, 5th Reg't. Minnesota Vol's.

Letter From Judge Flandeau.

In a letter from New Ulm, dated Aug. 22, Charles E. Flandeau, commanding the post says, to the Governor of Minnesota.

I learn that a company of citizens left for the fort this morning, 100 strong, from St. Peter. If so, my opinion is, that if you make a junction with your detail to Glencoe, of 150 men, which will give you 375, and with 100 already gone up will make 475, you had better send about 200 this way, and the other 275 the other side to the fort. I have about 200 men here, but they are very poorly armed. I would like very much to see you, if you have any man you can entrust with the command to the fort. I don't think the Indians have taken it, but, not knowing the extent of the outbreak, I can form no idea of the force they have. It must be considerable, or they would not attack the fort."

Gens. Hunter and Phelps to be Executed as Felons

War Department,
Adj't and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, August 21, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 60.—1. *Whereas*, Maj. Gen. Hunter, recently in command of the enemy's forces on the coast of South Carolina, and Brig. Gen. Phelps, a military commander of the enemy in the State of Louisiana, have organized and armed negro slaves for military service against their masters, citizens of this Confederacy, and

Whereas, The Government of the United States has refused to answer an inquiry whether said conduct of its officers meets its sanction, and has thus left to the Government no other means of repressing said crimes and outrages than by the adoption of such measures of retaliation as shall serve to prevent their repetition,

Ordered, That Major General Hunter and Brigadier General Phelps be no longer held and treated as public enemies of the Confederate States, but as outlaws; and that in the event of the capture of either of them, or that of any other commissioned officer employed in drilling, organizing, or in instructing slaves, with a view to their armed service in this war, he shall not be regarded as a prisoner of war, but held in close confinement for execution as a felon, at such time and place as the President may order.

By order, S. COOPER,
[Official] Adj't and Inspector General.

Treason has thus betrayed its weak point in its frantic attempts to cover it. The avowal by Jeff. Davis & Co. of the mortal terror wherewith the acts of Gens. Hunter and Phelps has inspired them is that act's most emphatic justification.

How the Rebels Talk.

The grand army which besieged Richmond has, by the masterly strategy of Lee, been driven from its position, and only escaped capture or annihilation by the failure in the execution of details by subordinate commanders. It has changed its base; but it is still intent on the object for which it was organized—the capture of Richmond. It is to be reinforced by six hundred thousand men. To meet this new array is the first duty of Congress. The enlargement of the conscription is the obvious remedy; not with the view of bringing into the field as many as the Yankees; that is not possible; nor if it were would it be politic and wise. Enough men must be left at home to produce food to support the army.

Those under eighteen are, as a general rule, too tender to endure the hardships of camp life, and, as was very well said by Mr. Davis last year, to call them out would be like grinding seed corn. Those between thirty five and forty-five are as vigorous and able-bodied as at any age; and if the proper energy is employed after they are enlisted, will constitute an ample force to meet all the powers of the North. Of the six hundred thousand new Yankee levies, not one from east of Ohio knows how to load a gun or ride a horse, and six or eight months will be necessary for them to learn those indispensable qualifications for war. In the meantime they will be food for panics. Every Southern man and boy can ride and shoot, and have only to learn one or two words of command, and a few simple movements, to be as good soldiers as 20 years good drilling could make them.

This superiority of our population was strangely overlooked last year, when we suffered the finest army ever assembled to rot at Manassas, and gave the enemy time to drill their new levies. If we pursue the same policy again, we shall again suffer. But if Congress will extend the conscription, so as to embrace all between 18 and 45, and if the war is then pushed—pushed at once into the enemy's country—the new levies of the Yankees will avail them nothing: but, on the contrary, being little better than a rabble rout, will prove an invaluable aid to our advancing columns.

If, in addition, Congress could infuse a little of the ardor of the country into the President, and persuade him to disencumber the Departments of some of the Yankees and Jews with which they are infested, we might look forward to better results at no distant day. That there are traitors and spies in the Departments, no one doubts. Gen. Lee, to delude them, in planning his attack upon McClellan, on the Chickahominy, had to resort to the extraordinary expedient of sending 12,000 men to Jackson, by way of Lynchburg and Charlottesville, as though Washington were the object aimed at. The ruse succeeded. McClellan was instantly informed of the movement, and Lincoln made it the ground for refusing to send any more troops to the Peninsula. The same traitors are still in Richmond and in office; at least we have never heard of any of them being removed.

The city of Washington must itself be annihilated. There can be no peace until that nest of Yankees and traitors is exterminated. It is a bar to any satisfactory intervention by foreign Powers, and would forever constitute a bone of contention in the event of a temporary adjustment. The fate of Carthage must be that of Washington. Let "Stonewall" have one lick at it, and we shall have no more trouble from that quarter.—*Richmond Whig.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

God is a Refuge for Us.

One autumn day I stood upon the seacoast, where the waves, stirred by a recent tempest, lashed furiously upon the rocks. The great ocean waves, rolling in with full sweep from the Atlantic, leaped upon the coast with terrific roar. In one place, rushing into a cavern, the surge, through an opening in the top, sprang, in a column of spray and foam, a great height in the air. The sight was so sublime that many persons came from the neighboring city to witness it. While looking upon the scene, exhibiting the ocean in such power and grandeur, I observed that the rocks, even those upon which the surf broke with most fury, were covered with multitudes of very small shells. So, in the very presence of the stormy sea, smitten every instant by the thundering surf, the little shells, clinging with trustful fingers to the great rocks, found shelter and life. There was the great ocean in its wrath, the symbol of resistless might, rushing upon the cliffs as though it would break over its ancient barriers.—Here were creatures, symbols of frailty, having no strength of their own, finding complete safety and refuge by clinging to the immovable rock.

'So, thought I, is it between God and ourselves. *Our only safety is in clinging to Him!* Now can I understand, as never before, that sublime Psalm, the 62d, where David exclaims: "My soul, wait thou only upon God, for my expectation is from Him. *He only is my rock and my salvation: He is my defence; I shall not be moved.* In God is my salvation and glory; THE ROCK OF MY STRENGTH AND MY REFUGE IS IN GOD. *Trust in Him at all times;* ye people, pour out your heart before Him; *God is a refuge for us.*" So does nature help us to interpret and understand the Word. And the lesson is this: "Trust in Him at all times."

Trust in God in the time of TRIAL. Are you tried, Christian, by the fierce onset of many difficulties? Cling the closer to the Rock of your strength. He has promised that he will not allow you to be tried above that which you are able to bear. Remember, even in the days of most dreadful trial, that all things work together for good to those who love God. In trial, God is a refuge for us.

Trust in God in the time of TEMPTATION. Does the world allure you, Christian, and tempt you to forget your religious vows? Are many snares spread for your feet? Does Satan endeavor to overcome you by the fierceness of his subtle temptations? Then cling to the Rock of your strength. Nothing can pluck you from God's hand if you trust in him. Even the gates of hell shall not prevail against you, if your hopes are fixed upon that Rock of Ages. God is a refuge for us.

Trust in God in the time of AFFLICTION. Christian, do the waves of affliction pass over you? Does the sea of sorrow seek to overwhelm you? Has pain and suffering taken hold upon you, and placed you in the chamber of sickness, away from the great world, with its beauties, joys, friends, hopes, pursuits, duties? Still trust in God. Yea, though he slay you, trust in him. For then, as never before, shall His strength become your strength; His will yours; His glory yours; His salvation yours. Remember, in the stormy days of affliction God is a refuge for us. "POWER belongeth unto God."

Sinner, where is YOUR strength? In self? Nay, you are utter weakness. In the world? Nay, it has no refuge for you. In some blind hope for future safety? Nay, the billows of the sea of fire shall destroy you without mercy. God alone can be your refuge. He alone can be the Rock of your strength. Will you not build all your hope upon Him? If you make Him your defence you shall not be moved.—Remember, God is a refuge for you, also, if you will now trust in Him, believe in Him, and abide in the power of His love. "Also, unto thee, O Lord, belongeth MERCY."—*Watchman & Reflector.*

Amusements of Christians.

Neither mind nor body can long endure incessant toil. Relaxation is therefore a Christian duty. No man has a right to destroy himself by labor, any more than by poison. The bow that is always bent loses its elasticity; the mind that is never relaxed will either wear out the body or become insane. It is regarded as a characteristic fault of the American people that they are too earnest, too intent on business ever to enjoy life. Col. Hamilton, writing to the citizens of Boston, thirty years ago, said Fate seemed to have written upon the face of every man he met in the streets, "*Thou shalt not enjoy.*" We have a few holidays, no national sports, and few social amusements. Even the spelling-book teaches us that all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy; so all thought and no sport makes the same Jack a stupid man. Even Christians, therefore, must have some amusements. Parents must enter into and enjoy the sports and plays of children. It is their duty to do so, in order to lead their children with them into the serious employments of life. The teacher ought to direct and encourage the innocent diversions of his pupils; by so doing he will win their love, and they will follow him as he leads them up "the steep of science." Christians must not neglect the social wants of the young, even if their own tastes and pursuits do not always harmonize with them. Good old Dr. Watts says:

"Religion never was designed,
To make our pleasures less."

Religion denies to us no rational enjoyment of this life. It forbids no innocent amusement as a relief from toil. If any man ought to be happy, and to show it in his looks, speech, and intercourse, it is the true christian. If he wears a long face, speaks in measured and solemn tones, and always talks of the five points of Calvinism, he will not attach the young to him, or win souls to Christ. It was characteristic of the Saviour that he mingled freely with all classes of people; that he ate with publicans and sinners. Now, if a modern Christian cannot meet the members of his own Church and society in a "social circle," and spend the evening in cheerful conversation, closing the whole with prayer, he must be extremely Puritanic, perhaps Pharisaic. Suppose the young should even go so far as to propose conundrums, play charades, or blind-man's buff, is there sin in all this? Is there really any evangelical method of taking exercise? Must children and youth walk and talk like ministers? If any body ought to be cheerful, hopeful, and joyous, it is the true Christian.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

The Fallacy of Premature Education.

"When we are considering the health of children, it is imperative not to omit the importance of keeping their brains fallow, as it were, for several of the first years of their existence. The mischief perpetrated by a contrary course in the shape of bad health, peevish temper, and developed vanity, is incalculable."

We often meet with such paragraphs as the above in reference to education.—The sentiment is good, if we consider scholastic education as the great object of youth, but to keep the brains *fallow*, is utterly impossible. You might as well try to dam up the small streams at the sources of a river. Edueation commences with the first month of existence, and the brain will go on in its work, in spite of all you can do to stop it. To educate is simply to direct the action of the faculties or organs, so that they will not be led into a wrong course, and that no one will be over-worked to the sacrifice of the others.

Physical development is of vast importance to every one, and especially to the young; but however young the child may be, the body cannot be developed without a corresponding development of the brain. We apprehend many of the crude notions about education, arise from a misconception of the cause of action in the child.—We see the child move with quick and energetic step, and conceive that it is animal action, without any impulse from thought, and conclude that it is not yet time to set the mind to work; but make a closer inspection, and we will find that bodily action is as much from the impulse of the brain in the child, as in the man. Direct the mind as soon as you can, but see that your direction has respect to all the faculties. The great mistake commonly made is, to direct the mind to abstractions, or to a class of objects out of, or above, the child's thoughts. Hence, we often see a child directed to read articles of reasoning on subjects far above its reach of thought, and in other cases, to write composition on subjects he knows nothing about.—*Huntingdon Journal.*

THE EFFECT OF PARDON.

In the garrison town of Woolwich, a few years ago, a soldier was about to be brought before the commanding officer of the regiment for some misdemeanor. The officer, entering the soldier's name, said: "Here is ——— again. What can we do with him? He has gone through almost every ordeal." The Sergt. Major, M. B. apologized for intruding, and said: "There is one thing that has never been done for him yet, sir." "What is that, Sergeant Major?" "Well, sir, he has never yet been forgiven." "Forgiven!" said the Colonel; "here is his case entered." "Yes but the man is not before you yet, and you can cancel it." After the Colonel had reflected a few moments, he ordered the man to be brought in, when he was asked what he had to say relative to the charges brought against him. "Nothing, sir," was the reply, "only that I am sorry for what I have done." After making some suitable remarks, the Colonel said, "Well, we have resolved to forgive you." The soldier was struck with astonishment; the tears started from his eyes; he wept. The Colonel, with the Adjutant, and the others present, felt deeply when they saw the man so humbled. The soldier thanked the Colonel for his kindness, and retired. The narrator had the soldier under his notice for two years and a half after this, and never during that time was there a charge brought against him, or fault found with him. Mercy triumphed!—Kindness conquered! The man was won!—British Workman.

GEN. POPE'S RETIREMENT.—Speaking of the retirement of Gen. Pope, the Richmond *Whig* says: "If he continues his retreat, the fight will be postponed several days, unless our men can succeed in overtaking him. That he will be driven to the wall now we have no doubt, and we have as little doubt of the result of the fight, begin when it may.

☞For the ladies—by the printer—The Captain's mate is not expected to attend to all the domestic affairs, but a married woman always is.

UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL,

THOS. E. COCHRAN, of York county.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,

WILLIAM S. ROSS, of Luzerne county.

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 6, 1862.

Who are the True Friends of White Labor and of the Constitution? Our Remarks Continued.

Wherever there is any attempt made by secret and treasonable organization (as referred to in the Harrisburg correspondence of the *Philadelphia Inquirer* of the 15th ult.,) for placing obstructions in the way of recruiting, &c., the censure should rest on the shoulders of the office-seekers—the Buck and Breck men—and not the laboring classes who are schooled into the belief that by fighting for the Government and Constitution they are upholding the supremacy of the Republican party. This belief is very prevalent among a certain class of people. Let this impression be removed—let the idea be scouted, and the people be taught to believe that they are called on and required to maintain the Government, and not the Republican or any other party, and soon will many, who are now hesitating, owing to the sinister, insidious policy of the men already referred to, show their readiness to hasten to the defence of their common country—Let the bugbear of fighting for the Republicans be at once scouted, for it has already done an immense amount of mischief.

The thought, too, that the war is being waged for the *purpose* of abolishing slavery, should not be for a moment entertained—for such is not the *object* of the war, although we verily believe that *through* it Slavery will be ultimately abolished. And who will regret if the "peculiar institution" should be swept off the face of the earth. Is it not acknowledged by the Christian world, if you except perhaps a portion of the slave-holders themselves, that Slavery is an evil—a curse, a dishonor and a disgrace to the country—is what a French writer calls a "horrible institution" which forbids the slave to read or write, lest a single ray of light may enter into his degraded head. Will you have this evil extended and perpetuated? The democrat says, yes. The Republican answers NO—the evil is widespread enough already. Stop its progress, if you *will not*, or *cannot* remove it altogether. Such is the republican doctrine regarding Slavery; and who, taking an impartial and disinterested view of the matter, would not pronounce it at least humane and Christian?

And preferable to that, which would leave a fellow creature, even though of a different complexion, hugging his chains in bondage? Some may say the Republican party, in its attempt to arrest the progress of Slavery, has been acting unconstitutionally. Pray, Mr. objector, tell us how. What sanction has the Constitution given to slavery? Was not President Lincoln constitutionally elected? Did not, therefore, the party that elected him act constitutionally? Will you then, blame them for having acted under Constitutional sanction, or him for accepting a position to which he was lawfully elected? How has he acted since his elevation to the position of Chief Magistrate? Although still acting the representative man of Republicanism, has he violated any Article or Section of the Constitution which he has sworn to maintain? Why should not such a man be sustained? All who are not biased by party prejudices will sustain him, even though the rotten institution of slavery should be torn to shreds while the majesty of our matchless Constitution is being maintained.

Although this war is not waged for abolishing Slavery, yet we emphatically say it, *Slavery will be abolished*, and *that without any violation of the Constitution.* Slavery is the cause of the war, and the stigma of it cannot be wiped out unless by torrents of blood. As an evil, which all must acknowledge it to be, sooner or later an attempt must be made to remove, and as is evident from its deep-rooted condition in the hearts of the Southerners, the effort that would remove it must be a terrible one.

Our good democrat will say, why not let it be? We answer, whenever an evil can be removed, certain conditions being observed—it should be done. There are only two ways in which the evil of slavery can be removed—either by the voluntary action of the owners, or by means of some external agent using compulsory means. Will the slaveholders, by their voluntary act, set their serfs at liberty? No, they would rather increase than diminish the evil—this is clear from their desperate attempts in Kansas as well as elsewhere.

They emancipate their slaves of their own accord! they are dearer to them than their lives. The slaveholders have already sacrificed hecatombs of lives to preserve slavery, and they are prepared to see the country deluged, crimsoned in blood, rather than part with the unholy institution.

They emancipate of their own accord! No, never, never, never. They look on it as the most precious as well as profitable property which they possess—yes property in human flesh! What property! Let them change places with the slaves, and then they may understand what it is to be in degraded servitude.

Slavery will be banished from the land, it is doomed to destruction—the handwriting is on the wall. And we say with a hearty good will: "Let it perish and may we never see the like again." Let us not be ranked with the ultra-abolition party for this expression of our wish—for our wish is one which will always be *subservient to the provisions and operations of the Constitution.*

The Aggregate Quota of Troops to be Raised by Each County.

The following table shows the number of troops to be furnished by the several counties. The quotas embrace all the troops called for since the commencement of the war, excepting the three months' men. The number assigned to each county will be apportioned among the several townships, and boroughs, and precincts by the Commissioner, in accordance with the enrolment; and he will credit each township, precinct, &c., with the men already furnished, as shown by the enrolment, and make a draft for the number necessary to fill the quota, unless volunteers are furnished on or before the day fixed for the draft. Credit cannot be allowed for teamsters, mechanics in the army, men enlisted in the regular army, or marines, or for volunteers enlisted in regiments of other States. Several counties have already raised their full quotas, and there will be no draft in such counties. The troops to be raised for the old regiments are not embraced in this table. There will probably be a special draft for those:

Adams,	1,646	Juniata	959
Allegheny,	10,593	Lancaster,	6,860
Armstrong,	2,124	Lawrence,	1,366
Beaver,	1,725	Lebanon,	1,766
Bedford,	1,577	Lehigh,	2,878
Berks,	5,532	Luzerne,	5,358
Blair,	1,634	Lycoming,	2,209
Bradford,	2,944	Mercer,	2,186
Bucks,	3,755	McKean,	529
Butler,	1,986	Mifflin,	963
Cambria,	1,725	Monroe,	987
Cameron,	278	Montgomery,	4,147
Carbon,	1,250	Montour,	771
Chester,	4,397	Northampton,	2,810
Centre,	1,593	Northumber'd,	1,709
Clarion,	1,504	Perry,	1,343
Clinton,	1,045	Philadelphia,	33,414
Clearfield,	1,113	Pike,	433
Columbia,	1,447	Potter,	674
Crawford,	2,885	Schuylkill,	5,304
Cumberland	2,377	Snyder,	890
Dauphin,	2,861	Somerset,	1,583
Delaware,	1,801	Sullivan,	244
Erie,	2,923	Susquehanna,	2,157
Elk,	344	Tioga,	1,837
Fayette,	2,363	Union,	837
Franklin,	2,485	Venango,	1,482
Fulton,	538	Warren,	1,135
Forest,	52	Washington,	2,783
Greene,	1,436	Wayne,	1,892
Huntingdon,	1,659	Westmorel'd,	3,178
Indiana,	1,992	Wyoming,	744
Jefferson,	1,083	York,	4,005

☞ The following sound remarks by Mayor Henry, of Philadelphia, should command the attention of all loyal men:

"There can be no partizan triumph over the National Administration that will not be gladly hailed by foreign Governments as a popular denunciation of our war for the Union; there can be no factious opposition to the policy of that Administration that will not inspire fresh vigor throughout the ranks of treason; there can be no defeat of the friends of the Administration that shall not speed rebel bullets with deadlier aim against our brethren, whose lives are perilled in the vindication of our country's honor."

Congressional Conference.

☞ A meeting of the Conferees of the "People's Union Party" of the 17th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin, was held at the "National Hotel," in Tyrone, on Tuesday, the 2d of September, to nominate a candidate for Congress. The different counties were represented by the following Conferees:

Cambria—Edward Roberts, M. S. Harr, Ephraim Crum.

Blair—Samuel Berlin, A. S. Morrow, Jas. M. Hewit.

Huntingdon—Thomas Fisher, Perry Moore, H. F. White.

Mifflin—Wm. Cummings, J. W. Muttersbough, C. S. McCoy.

Col. Wm. Cummings was chosen President, and J. M. Hewit Secretary of the Conference. The Conferees from Cambria presented the name of A. A. Barker, Esq.; those from Blair, Hon. S. S. Blair, and those from Huntingdon, David Blair, Esq. The first six ballots resulted as follows: A. A. Barker, 3; S. S. Blair, 6; David Blair, 3. The name of Mr. Barker was then withdrawn, and fourteen ballots taken, in each of which the vote stood: 6 for S. S. Blair, and 6 for David Blair.

A motion was then made by Mr. Roberts, of Cambria, to drop both candidates and take up a new man, which was lost by a vote of 3 for to 9 against. The 21st ballot was then taken, which resulted in 9 for S. S. Blair and 3 for David Blair, Esq. Hon. S. S. Blair was then declared the nominee.

Resolutions were then offered by H. F. White, Esq., endorsing the National and State Administrations, and also the course of Hon. S. S. Blair in Congress, which were adopted.

A committee was appointed to inform Mr. Blair of his nomination.

On motion, Conference adjourned *sine die.*

CONFEREE MEETING.—A meeting of the Democratic Conferees of the 17th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin, was held at the Altoona House, in Altoona, on Friday, the 29th of August, 1862, for the purpose of nomiuating a candidate for Congress.

The following named Conferees appeared for the respective counties:—

Blair—Samuel Isett, John Woods, Wm. Jack.

Cambria—Jos. McDonald, Michael J. Smith, Alex. Kennedy.

Huntingdon—Jno. Dougherty, Edward McHugh, John S. Miller.

Mifflin—James Turner, George Bates.

On motion, the Conference was organized by the selection of the Hon. James Turner as President, Gen. Jos. McDonald as Vice President, and E. McHugh and Wm. Jack as Secretaries.

Mr. James Dull, one of the Conferees from Mifflin, not being present, the Conference adjourned until the next (Saturday) morning at nine o'clock.

Saturday Morning—The Conference met—all the members being present.

On motion, the Conference proceeded to nominate candidates for Congress. Whereupon—

Mr. Jack nominated Archibald McAllister.

Mr. McDonald nominated R. L. Johnston.

Mr. Miller nominated R. B. Petriken.

The Conference then proceeded to vote, and on the eighteenth ballot, Col. Archibald McAllister having received a majority of all the votes, was declared the nominee of the Democratic party for Congress for the 17th Congressional District.

On motion of Gen. McDonald the nomination was made unanimous.

On motion of Mr. Bates the Conference adjourned *sine die.*

Letter from Frankstown.

FRANKSTOWN, Sept. 1, 1862.

Mr Editor: I should not intrude myself upon your notice so soon were it not that there has been considerable excitement in this place within the last thirty-six hours, owing to news brought to this place which we are just beginning to discover is untrue. Information was brought yesterday morning that twenty thousand of our troops had been kill'd, and that the rebels would be in Washington by last night; that the remains of the Union Army were in full retreat, meaning disorderly flight. Several persons greatly alarm'd, were talking on the subject in my presence; I told them that the whole thing was a LIE, and that it was time enough to be alarm'd when we knew that we had cause for alarm.—Last night we heard a different tale, somewhat better, it is true, but not satisfactory to me yet.

There is one thing that has often astonished me during this war, and it is this, some of the people in this country never take into consideration the relative numerical strength of the contending portions of this country, but seem to think that the resources of the SOUTH are inexhaustable, and the resources of the NORTH dwindling. Now, a glance at the map of our country would show a *stranger* the absurdity of such an idea, to what then must we attribute such an idea in those who have been born and raised in this country? Is it ignorance, or is the wish father to the thought.

But again in connexion with this, I view it in another light; I believe that GOD intended this country to be the asylum of the oppressed and down-trodden of every clime, a refuge for those groaning under the iron heel of despotic power, either as a place of residence for them, or through the instrumentality of those who reside in this country already. I am led this conclusion from the history of the Past. The Star of Liberty arose when George Washington was appointed Freedom's Chief, its dawn preceded by the victories of Lexington, Concord and Bunker's Hill, and I firmly believe that it will never set till the last morning shall beam on the world, and the shout of the Archangel announces the world's great Jubilee. Hence, I would be satisfied of our ultimate success, even if their resources were equal to ours.

"But," said a man to me, a few days ago, "they fight like the Devil!" Well, I judge they do. I presume they feel like the Devil, that is, without hope.

The females in Frankstown are all busy just now in preparing bandages to send to the wounded soldiers. I do not believe there is a single female sympathizer with secessionism in this place, (*pity I can't say the same of all the males*), the tears of some flow'd freely for the wounded soldiers, and one exclaim'd, "Poor fellows, they are laying there, perhaps, and nobody to give them a drink of water."

The Princes of Zedekiah, king of Judah, complained to him that "Jeremiah, the Prophet, weakened the hands of the men of war by saying the king of Babylon shall come into this city, and lead the inhabitants thereof captive," and Jeremiah was cast into the dungeon. It would not be a bad idea for some now, to share the fate of the weeping Prophet—I mean his fate in that particular matter of the dungeon.

BARSAXAKAR.

MUSTER ROLL OF THE HAMMOND GUARDS.

Commissioned Officers.

Captain—Thomas McFarlane.
1st Lieut.—Wm. F. Johnston.
2nd " —Jos. G. Isenberg.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

1st Sergeant—John L. May.
2nd " Adolphus Baker.
3rd " George Ullery.
4th " Jos. M. McCune.
5th " D. A. Gillapd.
1st Corporal—George B. Young.
2nd " Henry Hawk.
3rd " Reuben Barr.
4th " Asbury Diford.
5th " David S. Bloom.
6th " Thos. C. McCartney.
7th " John O'Neil.
8th " Wm. E. Spang.

Musicians.

Albert Horrell,
Russell R. Henry.

Privates.

Burkheimer Samuel	McKay David
Baker Granville	Moran Wm
Baird W H H	Mills Jesse E
Baird Alex	Markey David
Berkstresser Jno Y	Mountain John
Baird Albert	Malone James
Cowen Geo H	Morgan Michael
Clapper Jacob	Moore James S
Clapper James	McMahon Jno
Clapper Adolphus	McMillan Frank
Crowell Dan'l A	McCahen John
Conrad David E	McIlway John
Carney Martin	Morgan Rodger
Corbin D C	Nicely Daniel
Conroy Jos	Oaks Christian
Diehl Augustus	Prosser John
Diehl George	Rouch Thos
Fleck W E	Robinson Woods W
Green Albert	Rhode John A
Geesey Henry	Reed Harrison
Glass Geo W	Shellenberger H
Hileman Albert	Slaysman Geo W
Hoffman Thos	Smith Geo E
Hileman Aaron C	Shank George
Hare John	Shuman Jer
Kephart Calvin M	Widner Jacob
Kuntz Geo F	Wonderly Wm
Lafferty Isaac H	Wilson Chas
Long Wm	Wertz Albert
Lower Henry	Wertz Philip
Louder Wm S	Wolfe M H
Law John	Wilt Fred
Lisher Peter	Wallace Jesse
	Young Phillip.

An Earnest Appeal to the Women and Children.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 30, 1862.

To the Loyal Women and Children in the United States:

The supply of lint in the market is nearly exhausted; the brave men wounded in defence of their country will soon be in want of it.

I appeal to you to come to our aid in supplying us with the necessary article There is scarcely a woman or child who cannot scrape up lint, and there is no way in which their assistance can be more usefully given than in furnishing us the means to dress the wounds of those who fall in the defence of their rights and their homes.

Contributions will be received at Boston by Surgeon A. N. McLaren, U. S. A.; at New York, by Surgeon R. S. Satterly, U. S. A.; at Newark, by Assistant Surgeon Janeway; at Philadelphia, by Surgeon Geo. E. Cooper, U. S. A.; at Baltimore, by Surgeon C. C. Cox, U. S. A.; at Washington, by Surgeon C. S. Lamb, U. S. A.; at Cincinnati, by Surgeon Glover Penn, U. S. A.; at Louisville, by Surgeon J. F. Head; at St. Louis, by C. L. Alexander, U. S. A., or by any other medical officer of the army.

WM. A. HAMMOND,
Surgeon General, U. S. A.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The Army at Munson's Hill.

Death of Gens. Kearney and Stevens.

Present Position of Affairs.

Want of Confidence in Gen. Pope

INCOMPETENCE OF GEN. McDOWELL.

The Battle of Monday.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore American.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, A. M.

Washington city was last night in a state of great excitement, and not without most substantial cause. Crowds were gathered at all the hotels discussing and speculating on the future, and the announcement that Gen. McClellan had been assigned to the command of all the troops assembled for the defence of Washington was generally predicted to mean that before 24 hours should elapse the whole Army of Virginia would be within the area of territory under his jurisdiction.

The facts are that the Army of Virginia has been outgeneralled, outflanked, and so disheartened by the daily and hourly evidence of superior generalship on the part of the rebels that is now on the way to Alexandria, mourning the loss of many gallant officers and men who have lost their lives, or are suffering from wounds and exhaustion, many of them in the hands of the rebels. By the time this letter reaches you the whole command of Gen. Pope will have fallen back upon the entrenchments and works for the defence of Washington, under command of Gen. McClellan.

As far as I can learn here the history of the past three days has been a succession of small disasters both in front and rear. Last night there was a series of skirmishes along the whole front, in one of which Brigadier General Isaac I. Stevens was killed. His color bearer having been struck down, he took the flag up himself, and was leading on his troops, when a minie ball pierced his forehead and he instantly fell dead. During the evening Gen. Kearney sent out a scouting party in a piece of woods, who reported that there was no enemy in sight. At a later hour, having some doubt as to the report made to him, he is supposed to have walked out in the woods himself, and was shot by some of the enemy's scouts. He was missing during the night, and this morning his body was sent in by Gen. Lee, under a flag of truce. It is now here, along with those of Col. Fletcher Webster and Gen. Stevens, being embalmed for transmission to their families.

The whole number of killed and wounded in all the battles up to the present time does not exceed 11,000. In the first battle on Friday at Bull Run the loss on the federal side did not exceed 4,000, although Gen. Pope announced it at 8,000. What the loss of the enemy has been, or whether any of their prominent officers have suffered, is not known. It is, however, believed to be equal if not greater than ours.

In conversation with the wounded who are constantly arriving here, I find that they have no faith in Gen. Pope's capacity to command a great army, and ridicule the pretentious announcements he put forth at the commencement of the campaign, with "headquarters in the saddle," etc. They complain of bad generalship, and say that the whole campaign has been without a plan or strategy, and that he has walked into every trap they set for him, without foresight or common prudence.

As to Gen. McDowell, his withdrawal from the Army of Virginia is a necessity that the President can no longer resist.—Not only his own command, but every other division, denounce him in terms and language that it would not be proper, perhaps, to repeat. Suffice it to say that those fighting under him complain that his orders led them constantly to disaster, whilst he kept himself in safe position; and other commanders charge him with having failed to properly guard and protect the points assigned to him. In fact his longer presence, whether these charges are true or false, will have a most demoralizing tendency.

At four o'clock yesterday morning, a train of 100 wagons, with commissary stores, was intercepted by the enemy between Fairfax Station and Centreville, and driven off towards Manassas before the party could be intercepted. They secured the whole train, and doubtless fared sumptuously to-day. So soon as this raid in the rear of our army at Centreville was known, the necessity of "looking to the rear" again became apparent, and at noon the whole army of Virginia had abandoned Centreville, and was massed this side of Fairfax Court House. Last evening they again took up the line of march, and at 5 o'clock the advance was in sight of Munson's Hill. The enemy's cavalry followed them in the distance, but made no attack, and the whole movement was being accomplished in excellent order. At noon yesterday, Gen. McClellan, at the request of the President, rode out to meet the returning column, and was received by his troops with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of gratification and pleasure.

This state of affairs has of course caused considerable excitement here, and has doubtless led to the order which virtually places Gen. McClellan in command. To the great mass of our citizens there is safety in this change of commanders, and by the military it is hailed as an omen of success. All begin to feel that the time for trifling has passed, and that there can be no success to our arms unless the men who are to do the fighting have confidence in their commander.

The works for the defence of Washington are all in excellent condition and strongly manned by experienced artillerists, so that no fear is entertained of an attack on them; but it is supposed that the enemy will strike at some line on the Potomac this side of Harper's Ferry. Gen. McClellan has already seen to the strengthening of these points, and there is no doubt that we shall again have a long siege of Washington and an indefinite prolongation of the war.

The return of the army to Washington is a great mortification in military circles, and it will doubtless be one of equal mortification to the whole country. After fifteen months' of toil and bloodshed, we have now returned to the starting point, and the whole work has to be commenced over again. The rebels may now reiterate their assertion with some show of plausibility "that the South cannot be conquered." There cannot be said to be any panic here, but the mortification is great and the disappointment so deep that every man seems to carry his feelings in his countenance.

There are also rumors here this evening of a change in the Cabinet, but I think they are at present unfounded.

Yours, &c., X.

Correspondence of the Press.
Headquarters Army of Virginia,
August 22nd, 1862.

In the morning, at a quarter past five o'clock the enemy opened a battery on our centre, and continued vigorously to throw shot and shell for several hours. A little higher up it was discovered that the enemy had, during the night, erected a bridge over the river.

At this point the most brilliant and successful affair of the day is reported to have occurred. In the vicinity of this bridge was one of Gen. Siegel's batteries, on which the rebels opened a brisk fire, to which, for a time our battery replied with spirit. In a little while our fire slackened, and then ceased, the battery having been apparently silenced or withdrawn. Three rebel regiments now rushed across the bridge, and Sigel offered no opposition.

Everything seems favorable, but alas! the scene soon changes. No sooner have they crossed than Sigel opens his battery on the bridge. The fourth shot completely demolished it, and at the same time a deadly fire of musketry assails the rebels in front. Their retreat is cut of. No hope is left. A few shots from our battery, a charge, and they are ours. Not a man escaped! Nearly 2,000 are said to have been captured, and about 400 killed and wounded.

The enemy having failed in this, now hurl forward their forces with impetuosity, and strive to outflank Sigel's crossing at French's ford; but Gen Price calls up Banks and Reno to the aid of Sigel and the enemy is again repulsed, and moves higher up the river. How the next attempt of the enemy succeeded, I have not yet learned.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

In the Name and by the Authority

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ANDREW G. CURTIN,

Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in the present position of affairs, it is expedient that measures should be taken to arm and prepare our people for defence:

Now, therefore, I do earnestly recommend the immediate formation throughout the Commonwealth, of volunteer companies and regiments, in conformity with the militia act of 1858. Arms will be distributed to the organizations so to be formed, agreeably to the provisions of that act.

It is further recommended, that, in order to give due opportunities for drill and instruction, all places of business be closed daily at three o'clock, P. M., so that persons employed therein may, after that hour, be at liberty to attend to their military duties.

The cheerful alacrity with which the men of Pennsylvania have hitherto given themselves to the service of the country, has pressed heavily on her military resources. I am reluctant to ask her people to assume further burdens, but as their safety requires that they should do so, it is in their behalf that I put forth the recommendations herein contained, and urge a prompt compliance with them.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh.

BY THE GOVERNOR,

ELI SLIFFR,
Secretary of Commonwealth.

☞ A Lady who was handling a pair of artificial plates in a dental office, and admiring the fluency with which the dentist described them, asked him, "Can a body eat with these things?" "My dear madam, mastication can be performed with them, with a facility scarcely excelled by nature herself," responded the dentist. "Yes, I know, but can a body eat with them?"

☞ Prentice says he has heard of but one old woman who kissed her cow, but he knows of many thousand younger ones who have kissed very great calves.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1862.

☞ Alex. C. Mullin, Esq., of Ebensburg, has been appointed Private Secretary of Gov. Curtin.

☞ Mr. Blair has appointed Albert J. Neff, son of John K. Neff, of Williamsburg, a cadet at West Point.

☞ Dr. J. A. Landis, of this place, has been appointed Surgeon for Blair county, by Gov. Curtin, to examine those drafted.

BUSY AT WORK.—The ladies of Newry and vicinity forwarded for the use of the wounded soldiers, a box of lint containing 50 pounds, through George Koon, Esq.

A NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number of a new Democratic paper printed in Huntingdon. It is edited by Albert Owen, Esq., and three others whose names are not given. It is neatly got up.

☞ Dr. H. O. Bramwell, of Schellsburg, has announced himself an independent candidate in Bedford county for the Legislature, in opposition to John Cessna, Esq.

☞ J. Sewell Stewart, Esq., has been appointed Commissioner, and Dr. J. S. Griffith Surgeon, for Huntingdon county, to examine men claiming exemption from military duty in the draft.

TO TEACHERS.—A notice to applicants for the schools of Frankstown township having been omitted, in our last issue, we hereby announce that the examination of teachers will take place to-day, (Friday,) at the brick school house in Frankstown.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE NATIONAL REVENUE TAX LAW.—Samuel J. Royer, of Johnstown, Collector, and Thomas P. Campbell, of Huntingdon, Assessor of the Seventeenth District, comprising Blair, Huntingdon, Cambria and Mifflin counties, at the instance of S. S. Blair.

VOLUNTEER PHYSICIANS.—On Saturday evening an order passed over the telegraph line for all Physicians willing to volunteer their services for the relief of our sick and wounded in the late battles. Drs. Landis, Koehler and Leisenring, of this place, and Finley, Christy and Teitze, of Altoona, answered the call promptly, took the night train, and were in Washington the next day. Dr. Landis returned yesterday.

Cavalry Wanted.

To meet a requisition on this State, by the President of the United States, for additional cavalry, Gov. Curtin has ordered:

That troops sufficient to form three regiments be accepted by companies. Any person authorized to raise a company, will be required to report the same to the Governor on or before the 20th inst. Advanced pay and bounty will be paid.

REV, A. H. TAYLOR.—We are highly gratified that this excellent minister of the Gospel has been chosen Chaplain of the 137th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. He has been the pastor of the Baptist Church of this place for a number of years, and was very much beloved by his congregation and the entire community. He is a man of ability and industry, and a most devoted and faithful christian. If such men were always selected as Chaplains in the Army, it could not fail to prove a great blessing to our nation, and to those who are struggling for its existence.

☞ Two men conversing last week on the dispositions of the different persons in the neighborhood where they were, John, assuming a most serious look, asked, "Well, how far up this course do you go before you come to the dividing line between christians and hogs?"

☞ Boatman—"Clear out of this, all you Irishmen, you are not worth the salt that goes in your victuals, and the Company can't stand it."

Irishman—"Go to the divil and tell him I sent him a hog."

☞ An Irishman digging on the canal repairs last week, disturbed a yellow-jacket's nest, and a yellow-jacket took him a dab. He sprang back instanter, exclaiming: "*Dad darn the bug*, it stings and bites both." The same Irishman saw, a few days before, and for the first time, a snake backing among some stones at the water's edge, and call'd to a fellow-laborer, "Jim, Jim, lookee here at the *eel!*"

Union County Committee.

Gaysport—Joseph Smith, (Chairman.)
Antis—David Henchey.
Altoona—N. W., H. C. Dern.
Do E. W., C. R. McCrea.
Do W. W., Jacob Good.
Allegheny—D. C. Gibboney.
Blair—Samuel Confer.
Catharine—John Clark, Jr.
Frankstown—Harvey Stewart.
Freedom—Frazer Harlan.
Greenfield—Paul Mauk.
Hollidaysburg—W. W., Joseph Irwin.
Do E. W., John McClure.
Huston—David Aurandt.
Juniata—John F. Beegle.
Logan—William Johnston.
Martinsburg—Jacob Graffius.
Taylor—William Shiffler.
Tyrone—Samuel Morrow.
Tyrone City—Samuel Berlin.
Snyder—Robert Waring.
Woodberry—James M. Johnston.
N. Woodberry—Samuel Schriver.
Appointed by the President of County Convention.

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by ——— ——— produce dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Sept. 5, 1862.

Family Flour, per bbl,	$5,00@5,25
Extra " "	4,75@5,00
Superfine,	4.50@4,75
White wheat per bushel,	$1,05
Red " "	1,00
Rye per bushel,	53
Corn per bushel,	50
Oats per bushel,	32
Barley per bushel,	45
Potatoes per bushel,	60@75
Butter per pound,	16
Eggs per dozen,	10
Cloverseed per bushel,	3,75@4,00
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,62
Flax Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,62
Hay per ton,	8,00

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5, 1862.

FLOUR--Extra,	5,75
Wheat—Penn'a red,	1,27@1,30
White,	1,38@1,53
Corn,	65@70
Whisky,	34

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.

Flour—State,	$4,90@5,05
Ohio,	5,50@5,60
Southern,	5,30@5.80
Corn,	60 @ 61

MARRIED.

August 19th. by Rev. W. A. Houck, Mr. DAVID OWENS, of Birmingham to Miss HANNAH M. IRVIN, of Duncansville.

DIED.

In this place on the 29th of August, Mrs. CATHARINE GALBRAITH aged about 70 years.

COUNTY TREASURER.

Mr Editor, you will please announce the name of James H. Cramer, of Hollidaysburg, as an *Independent Candidate* for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the People at the ballot box on the second Tuesday of October next.

MANY CITIZENS.

Aug. 2. 1862.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

Mr Editor: You will please announce that THOS. B. BUCHANAN, of Blair township, will be a candidate for the office of Director of the Poor, at the ensuing October election.

Aug. 30. MANY CITIZENS.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

I hereby announce myself an Independent candidate for the office of Register & Recorder. L. H. WILLIAMS.

Hollidaysburg, Aug. 23, 1862.

$1.00 REWARD.—Was lost on the Plank Road, between Altoona and Hollidaysburg, on Saturday afternoon, 23d inst., a package containing a white embroidered dress, white Body and Sleeves of a little child's dress. The finder will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner, by leaving them with

Aug. 30.pd] LETITIA CARR, Gaysport.

NOW OPEN.

MAMMOTH

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,

809 and 811 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

(Late Levy & Co.'s Dry Goods Store.)

GEO. J. HENKELS,

Formerly 524 Walnut St.

August 30, 1862.

FALL GOODS!

J. M. Hewit

HAS just received a large and full assortment of

Fall Goods,

which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Aug. 23

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county and to me directed, there will be be exposed to public sale or outcry,

On Monday, the 15th day of September, next, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the Court House, in the Borough of Hollidaysburg,

All the right, title and interest of John C. Heyleman and J. R. Jones in and to all those two certain tracts of land lying and being partly in Blair county and partly in Cambria county, in the State of Pennsylvania, one of which said tracts was surveyed the 22d day of June, A. D. 1788, in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Commonwealth to William McDougall, and the other of which was surveyed on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1788, in pursuance of a warrant granted by the said Commonwealth to John Gray, containing together eight hundred acres, more or less, on which there are coal banks open and in working order, having thereon erected one blacksmith shop, one tool house, and one small office.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John C. Heyleman and J. R. Jones.

SAMUEL McCAMANT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, }
Hollidaysburg, Aug. 23,1862. }

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Blair county, to distribute the money in the hands of Levi Slingluff, Esq., Administrator of the estate John Belch, dec'd., hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Hollidaysburg, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of September next, when and where all persons interested are required to present their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

L. H. WILLIAMS, Auditor.

August 23—3t.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Blair county, to hear and report upon exceptions to the account of *Hon.* Adam Moses, Guardian of Rachel Lingafelter, minor child of Valentine Lingafelter, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Hollidaysburg, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of September next, when and where all persons interested may attend, if they think proper.

L. H. WILLIAMS, Auditor.

August 23—3t.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,

Cooper Union, N.; Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education

A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN.

1-44] Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

Stray Mare.

RAN away from the premises of the subscriber, living in Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa., on the 20th day of July ult., a strawberry roan mare, about five years old, with black mane, tail and legs. When last heard of was in Martinsburg, Blair county. Any person giving any information which will lead to the recovery of the mare, will be liberally rewarded, or, if returned to the subscriber, all reasonable expenses will be paid.

ANDREW HIKES.

Coalmont, Pa., Aug. 16, 1862.pd

Female Medical College,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

North College Avenue

PHILADELPHIA,

(NEAR GIRARD COLLEGE.)

THE thirteenth annual session of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, October 15th, 1862, and continue five months.

The peculiar condition of our country induced the Faculty to omit the session of 1861-2. During this recess, however, neither the cause nor its friends have been idle. The Women's Hospital of Philadelphia has gone into successful operation, and this, with its daily Clinic and Dispensary, offers facilities never before possessed for the satisfactory prosecution of our objects.

The Faculty, therefore, in issuing this announcement congratulate the friends of the cause that the means so long desired and needed for obtaining familiarity with disease and practical skill in its treatment, are now in this city, for the first time, available to women engaged in the study of medicine.

The College possesses ample facilities for imparting thorough scientific instruction upon the various branches of a Medical education; the lectures and demonstrations being aided by an excellent Museum of Papier Mache models, Drawings, Natural Preparations, Microscopes and other apparatus.

Patiently, from year to year, the Corporators and Faculty of this College have prosecuted their labors amid many obstacles, sustained by the profound conviction that their object was right, and was destined to succeed; and every year's experience has but confirmed their belief that the study and practice of medicine are admirably adapted to woman's nature, that the world and the profession need her, that success awaits her when duly educated for her office, and that her entrance into this fitting and enlarged sphere of virtuous activity is the harbinger of increased happiness and health for woman and for the race.

The Faculty are deeply impressed with the necessity of raising the general standard of Medical education, and it is their earnest desire to render those who go forth as the Alumni of this school, so thoroughly fitted for their work as to claim and receive the confidence and respect of the community and the profession.

The curriculum of study in this Institution and the requirements for graduation, are in all respects as high as those of the best Medical Schools in this country. The candidate must have been engaged in the study of medicine for three years, and must have attended in different years, two courses of lectures on each of the following subjects: Chemistry and Toxicology, Anatomy and Histology, Materia Medica and General Therapeutics, Physiology and Hygiene, Principles and Practice of Medicine, Principles and Practice of Surgery, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, and must also have taken two courses of instruction in Practical Anatomy, and presented a Thesis on some medical subject of her own composition and penmanship.

THE FEES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Professor's tickets each $10 00, making $70 the first year, and $70 the second year.—Practical Anatomy $5 each session. No fees are required for lectures after the second session. Graduation fee $25. Whole cost of two or more courses of lectures and graduation $175. Six students will be admitted annually to the lectures, on the payment of $20 per session, by making application at least thirty days before the opening of the session. accompanied by testimonials as to character, age, occupation, qualifications and want of means.

The College has been removed from 627 Arch street, and located in a building contiguous to the new Hospital. Board will be secured for such students as may request it convenient to the College.

BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS, MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND

ALWAYS READY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT,

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these Soldiers must endure, MOTHERS Remember This, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this All Healing and Cooling Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflamation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of our Volunteers.

You can not put into the Knapsacks of your husbands and brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

Extraordinary Military Salve.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most Violent Pains, cough and suffocating hoarseness, first symptoms of Quick Consumption, but if supplied with Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the Severest Pains and stop the most distressing or Dangerous cough. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

Soldiers attention!!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These Pills and Ointment have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the Crimean Campaign he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these Great Remedies. many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the Soldier in camp, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores and Scorfulous Eruptions, all disappear like a charm before these Pills and Ointment, and now while the cry rings throughout the land,

To Arms! To Arms!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, placing in their hands these Precious Remedies, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the chills and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their knapsacks and find there a sure remedy for all the casualities of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf* to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

1—25

A CARD TO YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—The subscriber will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the recipe and directions for making a simple Vegetable Balm, that will, in from two to eight days, remove Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, Sallowness, and all impurities and roughness of the skin, leaving the same—as Nature intended it should be—soft, clear, smooth and beautiful. Those desiring the Recipe, with full instructions, directions and advice, will please call on or address, (with return postage,)

THOS F. CHAPMAN, Practical Chemist,

May 24-2m] 231 Broadway, N. Y.

GREAT BOOKS IN PRESS.

Thrilling Incidents

OF THE

GREAT REBELLION.

OR,

The Heroism of our Soldiers and Sailors.

ILLUSTRATED.

1 vol., large 12mo. Price $1,25.

THE critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering, and hair-breadth escapes of our soldiers and sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the Causes of the War, by JOHN LATHROP MOTLEY, LL.D., Author of the "Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from the John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principal battles, with engravings.

One third the proceeds of all Subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their names and address at once. Also, any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of a heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending us an account of it.

Booksellers, Postmasters, and Canvassing Agents will be furnished with a Subscription Prospectus, on application to the Publishers.

☞ A liberal commission given to soldiers desiring to act as agents in taking subscriptions.

II.

THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, FROM 1608 to 1860. By Dr. J. Leander Bishop. 2 vols., 8vo. Vol. I. now ready, Vol. II. nearly ready.

This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the following useful and popular books:

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LEGAL ADVISER; or, How to Save Money by Conducting Business according to Law, as expounded by the best and latest Authorities. 400 pp., sheep. Price $1.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRY; or, A THOUSAND CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY. Cloth, $1. This has been republished in England.

Every business man and clerk should have these books. They will pay the buyer a hundred fold. Every parent should get them for their sons.

All these books are mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price. We pay particular attention to mailing books, wrapping them carefully, and will procure and send, postpaid, any book any where, on receipt of publishers', price and six stamps. Address

FREEDLEY & CO.,

Tribune Buildings, New York.

PIANOS.—Persons who wish to buy a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase, if they address Piano, care of Joy, Coe & Co., Publishers' Agents, New York P. O. 1—20.

NEW FIRM!

New Store!---New Goods!

AND PLENTY OF THEM!

FRANK McCOY & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Hollidaysburg, Gaysport and vicinity, that they have taken the large store room on the north side of the Diamond, Hollidaysburg, where they have just opened a large and entirely new stock of

DRESS GOODS,

For the Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiest and most fashionable patterns. Also, a complete assortment of

DOMESTIC & HOUSE-FURNISHING

GOODS,

which they deem it unnecessary to enumerate.

BOOTS & SHOES,

of every style and price for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys.

Family Flour, Groceries and Provisions, always on hand at the lowest prices.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest market price allowed.

Call and examine our stock and be convinced that we have the largest, cheapest and best assortment of goods in the market.

Hollidaysburg, June 7, 1862—tf.

$30. Employment! $100.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED, TO SELL GOODS FOR THE

ADAMS

(A NEW ENGLAND)

MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

WE will give a commission of one hundred per cent., on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay $30 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address, with stamp,

CHARLES RUGGLES, Gen. Ag't.,

For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. May 17—1 30

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR, AND COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c, &c.

Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.

They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.

FRIES & WINTERS.

Altoona, April 18, 1862.

Tyrone City Hotel.

THE subscriber has leased this well known first class Hotel, in the city of Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., where he is fully prepared to entertain strangers and travelers.

The public are requested to give him a trial.

ROBERT MACKLEY.

Tyrone City, June 21, 1862.

ALTOONA DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. A. B. Clarke, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. Lee Spottswood, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev. C. L. Ehrenfeld, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. Sembower, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.—Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. Samuel Kephart, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. John Tuigg, Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ——— Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. Alexander Johnson, Pastor—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at two o'clock in the afternoon.

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Mountain Lodge, No. 281, A. Y. M., meet on second Tuesday of each month, at 7 o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

Mountain R. A. Chapter, No. 189, A. Y. M., meets on the first Thursday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in the same room as above.

Mountain Council No. 9, A. Y. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Council, No. 9, R. & S. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Commandery, No. 10, K. T., meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clok, P. M., in same room as above.

Altoona Lodge, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

Veranda Lodge, No. 532, I. O. of O. F., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

Winnebago Tribe, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

Altoona Division, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Jacob M Cherry, John W. Humes, Justices of the Peace.
John Allison, Burgess.
Town Council—A A Smith, Daniel Laughman, John Louden, Jacob Hesser, C R Hostetter, N J Mervine.
S M Woodkok, Clerk to Council.
Daniel Laughman, Borough Treasurer.
School Directors—Henry C Dern, John Shoemaker, J B Hileman, Wm Boyden, James Lowther, N A Beck.
J B Hileman, Treasurer of School Board.
Joseph K Ely, High Constable.
Joseph K Ely, Collector of State, County, Borough and School Tax.
Auditors—John A Nichols, C J Mann, Alex McCormick.
Assessor—Daniel Price.
Assistant Assessors—Jacob Hesser, J L Reifsnyder.
Judge of Elections—East Ward, John B Warfel. West Ward, Michael Clabaugh. North Ward, John Shoemaker.
Inspectors—East Ward, Wm Rodamer John Hickey. West Ward, Geo W Kessler, John Bowman. North Ward, Robt Green, Alex McCormick.

HOLLIDAYSBURG POST OFFICE.

MAILS LEAVE.

MORNING—		
Philadelphia	6.50	A. M.
Eastern Way	6.50	"
Pittsburgh	6.50	"
Western Way	6.50	"
Altoona	6.50	"
Bedford	9.00	A. M.
Duncansville	9.00	"
EVENING—		
Philadelphia Through	6.15	P. M.
Harrisburg "	6.15	"
Pittsburgh "	6.15	"
Altoona "	6.15	"

MAILS ARRIVE.

MORNING—		
Philadelphia Through	9.00	A M.
Harrisburg "	9.00	"
Pittsburg "	9.00	"
Western Way		"
Altoona		"
EVENING—		
Philadelphia Through	8	P. M.
Eastern Way	8.	P. M.
Altoona		"

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A SUFFERER.—Published as a warning, and for the especial benefit of Young Men, and those who suffer with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, &c., &c., &c., by one who has cured himself by simple means, after being put to great expense and inconvenience, through the use of medicines prescribed by learned Doctors. Single copies may be had of the author, C. A LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, by enclosing a post-paid envelope. Address CHAS. A. LAMBERT, Esq.,

May 24—2m. Greenpoint, Long Island, N Y.

Executor's Notice.

Estate of Daniel Beegle, late of Allegheny tp., Blair co., dec'd.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, residing near Bedford, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the said estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement. WILLIAM S. BEEGLE,

July 19, 1862—6t. Executor.

POETRY.

Shall we Know each other There

When we hear the music ringing
Through the bright celestial dome,
When sweet angel voices singing,
Gladly bid us welcome home
To the land of ancient story,
Where the spirit knows no care,
In the land of light and glory,
Shall we know each other there?

When the holy angels meet us,
As we go to join their band,
Shall we know the friends who greet us
In the glorious spirit land?
Shall we see the dark eyes shining
On us as in days of yore?
Shall we feel their dear arms twining
Fondly round us as before?

Yes, my earth-worn soul rejoices
And my weary heart grows light
For the thrilling angel voices
And the angel faces bright
That shall welcome us in heaven,
Are the loved of long ago,
And to them 'tis kindly given
Thus their mortal friends to know.

O! ye weary ones and lost ones,
Droop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall join the loved and lost ones
In the land of perfect day.
Harp-strings, touched by angel fingers,
Murmur in my raptured ear;
Evermore their sweet tone lingers,
We shall know each other there.

Lines

Suggested by reading one of Mrs. Browning's last Poems, "My Heart and I."

The chill Autumn frosts the leaflets have strewed,
The snows of Life's Winter are falling—
A bright verdant spot in its greenness renewed
By the brooklet that laves it so silvery hued—
Is seen through the gloom so appalling.

The sunbeam is there. Ah, welcome its power;
A sunbeam with nature communing.
Sweet sympathy Offspring of sorrow's dark hour,
Thy mission is felt when cold shadows lower,
When grief the sad heart is consuming.

My spirit is calm—the World is afar.
We gaze on the pure depths of ether,
And "ken" the bright portals of heaven ajar,
And "I and My Heart," though unworthy we are,
Fain would enter that sweet rest together.

Sad, sad is my "Heart"—"so tired am I,"
I sigh for the rest that is given
To those who are sleeping so dreamlessly,
Where the orphan's groan, and the widow's sigh
Is never more heard in the minstrelsy
Of the lov'd and blest in heaven.

Ah, yes, we are weary—my lone "Heart and I,"
Yet Patience is waiting the roll-call;
The bright bow of promise o'erarching the sky,
Faith sees, as a prelude to glory on high—
Hope points to the goal—Love Eternal.

Love—pure unalloyed, beautified love;
Divine in its nature—supernal;
The element vital of angels above,
The true Passion flower no art can improve,
Perfected in gardens eternal.

There, there shall we meet, our lov'd ones to greet,
Delight in each countenance beaming,
The furnace now passed—though intense was the heat,
Refining the soul, the dear impress to meet—
Christ's Image—our spirits redeeming.

Fitchburg, (Mass) May, 1862. N. L. B.

THE FARMER.

Seasonable Cultivation.

THERE is such a thing as thorough culture: it is of the latter we now have a word to say. Seasonable culture cuts down and roots up weeds when they are quite small. It does not wait until they have become so large as to require double the amount of time and strength to subdue them. Least of all does it wait until they have ripened their seeds and begun to scatter them on the wind. Seasonable culture tills plants at the time they will be most benefitted by it. Here, for example, is a hill of melons: the vines a foot long, and the weeds among them a foot high. Now, how long would these vines have become by this time, if the weeds had never been allowed to grow? It will not make amends to cut them down now, they should never have been suffered to grow at all. Work vigorously as you may, the rest of the Summer, you can not catch up. Here, then, is a difference between culture and seasonable culture. Consider this, too.—The work of digging out such large weeds injures the melons. The roots will be more or less broken and disturbed, and the leaves, suddenly exposed to the full glare of the sun will wither. When the plants recover from this shock, and go on again to set their fruit, it will be considerably later in maturing, than it would have been under better management; and of course it will be poorer than if ripened in its own proper season. Does not this instance illustrate a great principle? The rule holds good of nearly all crops. They should be planted in their proper season, and cultivated at the time they most need it.—Let farmers learn, if they would thrive, to till no more ground than they can till well and seasonably.—Amer. Agriculturist.

RED PICKLES.—Divide your cabbage in quarters, sprinkle it well with salt, and pack it in a jar; let it stand twenty-four hours; take it out, and wash off all the salt; lay it in a sifter, to drain the water from it, and wipe as dry as you can; to one gallon vinegar, put one quart of pokeberry juice, (which you can get by scalding the berries, and squeezing them,) one pound of brown sugar, one pint of onions, two ounces of cinnamon, two ounces of pepper, two ounces of alspice; boil all (except onions) a few minutes; pour over the cabbage, while boiling; cover closely, and it will be ready for use in a few days.

☞ The Captain of a vessel is not governed by his mate, but a married man generally is.

$150 BEST PIANOS. $150

GROVESTEEN & HALE having removed to their new warerooms,

No. 478 BROADWAY,

are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full

7 Octave Rosewood Piano,

containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for

$150 CASH,

WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS.

Rich moulding cases,

$175 to $200,

all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.

GROVESTEEN & HALE,
478 Broadway, New York.
June 7–3m.

Bank Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned, citizens of Pennsylvania, have formed an association for the purpose of establishing a Bank of issue, discount, and deposit, under the provisions of the Act entitled "A supplement to an Act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from insolvent Banks," approved the first day of May, A. D. 1861, to be called

BLAIR COUNTY BANK.

To be located in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, and County of Blair, to consist of a capital of fifty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each with the privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding in all two hundred thousand dollars.

ALEX. JOHNSTON,
JOHN G. MILES,
ESSINGTON HAMMOND,
JAMES GARDNER,
R. R. BRYAN.

Hollidaysburg, July 12, 1862—6m.

Iron and Nails!

THE subscribers having leased the POR TAGE IRON WORKS for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,

FLAT,
ROUND, AND
BAR IRON,
HOOP, OVAL,
HALF OVAL,
and SHEET IRON.

ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.

Duncansville, May 3—1–28

$40. WAGES PAID $100.

TO sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all goods ssold by our Agents, or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have *reduced* the price to Fifteen Dollars.

Each Machine is warranted for three years.

Address C. RUGGLES,
June 71. Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.

DR. HUNTER HAS FOR THIRTY YEARS confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used It is One Dollar a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere than at the old office, No. 3 Division street, New York city. Book for 10 three cent stamps. 200 pages full of pictures. 1–34

☞ **To Consumptives.**—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV ED. A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
May 24–2m. New York.

Steam Engine.

WE HAVE AUTHORITY TO SELL A Complete STEAM ENGINE of twelve or fifteen horse power, suitable for a saw or flouring mill. No boilers It is in town. Price $500. Payment to suit the purchaser. Inquir of the Editor. Feb. 21, 1862 -tf

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15th, 1861.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Feb. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

GEORGE KOON, Justice of the Peace, Newry, Blair county, Pa.

Friends & Relatives

OF THE

Brave Soldiers and Sailors.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

ALL who have friends and relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never failing friend in the hour of need,

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops.

Will be speedily relieved and effectually ured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by over Fatigue.

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentary and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however disranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet, Sores and Bruises.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his Knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf* to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

1—25

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt. Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

DR. J. J. LEVI,
of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them
May 3–1—28.

1500 FIRST-RATE JOINT SHINGLES for sale. They are in Altoona. They are worth $10 or $12 per M Inquire of the Editor.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

DENTAL REMEDIES

ARE

THE BEST IN THE WORLD,

INSURING

FINE TEETH AND A SWEET BREATH,

AND

Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

DO you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and Sound TEETH? Use Dr. WM. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price 25 cents per box.

☞ Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use Dr. HURD'S CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH. Price 37 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for CANKER, BAD BREATH, BLEEDING GUMS, SORE MOUTH, etc. It has cured hundreds.

Do you, or your children suffer from TOOTHACHE? Get Dr. HURD'S MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS. Price, 15 cents per bottle.

Are you afflicted with NEURALGIA? Get Dr. W. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS. The most effective and delightful remedy known.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price, 18 and 37 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of DENTAL REMEDIES and a TREATISE ON PRESERVING TEETH? Get DR. W. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY, the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price, $1. Sent by Express on receipt of price.

For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and Vice President of the New York City Dental Society.

Address
WM. B. HURD & CO, New York.

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL

BALLOON VIEW OF

JERUSALEM,

Covering a surface of

FORTY-FIVE SQUARE FEET OF CANVAS,

Elegantly Lithographed

AND COLORED.

Particularly adapted to the

SUNDAY-SCHOOL, the

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STUDY, or the

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ALSO,

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NEW BOOK,

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A CHOICE COLLECTION

of the best and most interesting books for Sabbath-schools and Families that has ever been published.

We are prepared to furnish at publishers' prices any of the books of the different Societies of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, and to make up *Select Libraries* of the *very best* after a careful examination of a large number from which our selections are made; thus enabling those at a distance to get good books at much less trouble and expense than if they were to send to the different cities to make their purchases.

We shall be very glad to supply Superintendents, Teachers, and all friends who are interested in the Sunday-school cause, with a new Descriptive Catalogue of some of the latest and best books published. The Catalogue will be sent free on application.

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FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.

Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.

October 25, 1861.

S. ROYER HAMILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Hollidaysburg, Pa. Office on Allegheny street, near the Court House, in the room recently occupied by Jos. Kemp, Esq. June 7, 1862—tf.

THE HOUSEKEEPERS'

NEW FURNITURE POLISH.

PREPARED from an improved receipt by the proprietor of the "BROTHER JONATHAN POLISH," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano Forte Makers to be the best in the world for Removing Scratches, Marks and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this NEW FURNITURE POLISH, a housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 1 Spruce Street, N. Y. Special Agents wanted. Address Box 1972, New York P. O. July 12, 1862.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

THIS PREPARATION, MADE FROM THE best Java Coffee, is recommended by the physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

Kollock's Levain.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY

M. H. Kollock, Chemist,

Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Feb. 28, 1862–1y.

STEAM SAW MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.

Feb. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

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PHILADELPHIA.

For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed afflicted with Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLAN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1–25

SAMUEL S. BLAIR.....JOHN DEAN.

BLAIR & DEAN,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.,
Oct. 18, '61

S. M. WOODKOK,

Attorney at Law,

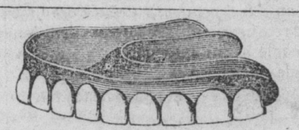
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on Annie street, 3 doors above the Post Office.

October 1, 1861-tf.



TEETH—TEETH.

DR. S. KIMMELL, DENTIST, will insert TEETH on pivot, Gold plate, Silver plate, and the Vulcanite base from one, to a full set, on the most reasonable terms. Everything warranted. Gold fillings warranted for forty years.

Office opposite to the Exchange Hotel.
Hollidaysburg. Nov. 15. 1861.

BOOTS and SHOES, Manufactured and Repaired by
J. M. ALBRIGHT,
Walnut st., Hollidaysburg.
Oct. 23 '61-tf

A COOKING STOVE FOR SALE FOR TRADE.
Inquire at this office.

NOTICE.

The books of Major Raymond have been placed in my hands for settlement. Persons interested will please call and settle.

JNO. H KEATLEY
Hollidaysburg, Dec. 6, 1861.

J. H. KEATLEY,

Attorney at Law.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

References:

Governor A. G. Curtin, Harrisburg, Penna.
James T. Hale, Bellefonte, Centre Co Penna.

J. M. COOPER. S. MILLIKEN.

COAL.

JAS. M. COOPER & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS OF PORTER, MILLIKEN AND CO.)

ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous Coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.

Hollidaysburg, Nov 1, 1861.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney-at-Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

FOR RENT.—The Tub Spring Mills Call on the Editor.

A. C. MULLIN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa. All professional business intrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. Office at the north end of Colonade Row. March 21, 1862.

DIRECTORY.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHIG.

List of Post Offices in Blair County.

Post Office.	*Post Master.*
Altoona,	G. W. Patton.
Antestown,	B. F. Bell.
Arch Spring,	I. C. Caldwell.
Bruce,	David Aurandt.
Canoe Creek.	D. W. Brown.
Duncansville,	Mrs. McCabe.
East Freedom,	John B. Kephart.
El Dorado,	John J. Canan.
Fostoria,	Jos. Kemp.
Frankstown,	A. P. Kephart.
Hollidaysburgh,	James Bingham.
Martinsburgh,	J. G. Herbst.
Newry,	Landon Reeve.
Olivia,	S. B. Ewing.
Sabbath Rest,	W. F. Sellers.
Sarah,	Paul Mauk.
Sinking Valley,	D. P. Tussey.
Spang's Mills,	James Spang.
Springfield Furnace,	A. McAllister.
Tipton,	W. P. Dysart.
Tyrone,	Harriet M. Stewart.
Williamsburgh,	W. J. Spencer.
Yellow Springs,	J. M. Kinkead.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

	Salary.
Abraham Lincoln, of Ill., President,	$25,000
Hannibal Hamlin, of Me., V. President,	8,000
THE CABINET.	
W. H. Seward, of N. Y., Sec. of State,	8,000
S. P. Chase, of Ohio, Sec. of Treasury,	8,000
C. B. Smith, of Ind., Scc. of Interior,	8,000
Gideon Welles, of Conn., Sec. of Navy,	8,000
Edwin M. Stanton, of Pa., Sec. of War,	8,000
Edward Bates, of Missouri, Att'y Gen.,	8,000
Montg'y Blair, of Md., P. M. General,	8,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Roger B. Taney, of Md., Chief Justice,			6,500
J M Wayne, of Ga., Associate Justice,			6,000
John Catron, of Tenn.,	"	"	6,000
J. A. Campbell, of Ala.,	"	"	6,000
Samuel Nelson, N. Y.,	"	"	6,000
R. . Grier, of Penn.,	"	"	6,000
Nathan Clifford, Me.,	"	"	6,000
Noah M. Swayne of O.,	"	"	6,000

One vacancy,

Court meets the first Monday in December at Washington.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM BLAIR COUNTY.

Hon S S. Blair, Member of House of Rep's.
Lewis W. Hall, member of the State Senate.
Thaddeus Banks, member of State Legislature.

COUNTY OFFICERS

President Judge, Hon. Geo. Taylor, (of Huntingdon county.)
Associates, Samuel Dean and Adam Moses.
A. S. Morrow, Prothonotary.
Samuel McCamant, Sheriff.
H. A. Caldwell, Register and Recorder.
Gee. L. Cowen, Geo. Koon, and James M. Kinkead, County Commissioners.
H. A. Caldwell, Clerk to Commissioners.
John McKeage, Treasurer.
Peter Good, David Aurandt and Samuel Jones, Directors of Poor.
Edward McGraw, jr, Steward of Poor House.
Maxwell B. Smith, Mercantile Appraiser.
A. M. Lloyd, Robert Messimer, and L. L. Moore, Auditors.
James L. Gwin, County Surveyor.
James A. Freeman, Coroner.
John Mitchell, Supt. of Common Schools.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

John Gorley and Geo. B. Bowers, Justices of the Peace.
William Jack, Burgess.
Wm. Johnston, David K. Ramey, A. Vowinkle, David Watson, Joseph Baldridge and Joseph Reed, Town Council.
Lewis H. Williams, Clerk to Town Council.
A. S. Landis, Borough Treasurer.
A. Reeder, Weigh Master.
G. W. Russ, Constable.
S. Calvin, J. D. Rea, John Cresswell, Thad. Banks, Samuel Barr, and John L. Hemphill, School Directors.
John Cresswell, Treasurer of School Board.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor. A. G. Curtin, of Centre county.
Secretary of the Commonwealth, Eli Slifer.
Attorney General, W. M. Meredith, of Philad.
Adjutant General, Alex. L. Russell, of Bedford.
Auditor Gen'l, Thomas E. Cochran, York Co.
Surveyor General, A. Souther, Warren.
State Treasurer, H. D. Moore, Philadelphia.
Supt. of Common Schools, Thos. H. Burrows.

THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, Walter H. Lowrie.
Associate Justices, George W. Woodward, James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read.

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Hon. Edgar Cowan, of Westmoreland Co.
Hon. David Wilmot, of Bradford Co.

SIGEL SALOON.

JOS. FOGLE, Proprietor.
In the Brick Building on Blair Street, near the Rail Road Depot.

'One Flag—One Country—Zwei Lager!'

FRESH LAGER, ALES, Sardines, Shwitzer, Segars, and Refreshment of all kinds. Everybody and their friends are respectfully invited to give him a call. [Jan. 3d, 1862. tf.]

THE WHIG

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